DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 032 083 LI 001 658

By-Kremer, Helen
Detroit Metropolitan Library Research and Demonstration Project. Background Data.
Spons Agency-Detroit Metropolitan Library Research and Demonstration Project.
Pub Date Jun 67
Note-25p.; Related documents are ED 028 807 and LI 001 659.
EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$1.35
Descriptors-*Background, Data, *Demonstration Projects, Education, Libraries, *Library Research, Library Services, *Metropolitan Areas, Population Trends, *Public Libraries, Surveys
Identifiers-*Detroit, Michigan

The Detroit Metropolitan Region, including six countries in southeastern Michigan, is the focus for the Detroit Metropolitan Library Research and Demonstration Project. This document provides background data on the region for the Project. Data included are (1) population, (2) educational facilities, (3) numbers of elementary and secondary pupils and teachers, (4) number of college students, (5) number of institutions of higher education, (6) housing, (7) income and employment, (8) communication and transportation, and (9) library services. Statistics for college and university libraries including enrollment, faculty, expenditures, book stock, and professional and non-professional staff are given. Statistics for public libraries including population served, expenditures, book stock, and professional personnel, are also given. A selected bibliography on additional sources of background data for the Project is appended. (CC)

ED032083

LJ 001658

DETROIT METROPOLITAN LIBRARY RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

BACKGROUND DATA

ERIC/CLIS
SEP 2'69
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

LJ 001658

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

DETROIT METROPOLITAN LIBRARY RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

BACKGROUND DATA

by Helen Kremer
State Aid Director and
Public Library Consultant
State Department of Education
Michigan State Library

June 1967

FOREWORD

On September 22, 1966, a group of librarians, library trustees and municipal and county officials of the Detroit metropolitan area assembled in the City-County building in Detroit to launch the Detroit Metropolitan Library Research and Demonstration project. Governor George Romney, Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh and Chairman Thomas J. Brennan of the State Department of Education endorsed enthusiastically the idea of total metropolitan access to the research and reference resources of the Detroit Public Library and the proposed effort to establish an equitable basis for financial support of the central resources and services.

The project was divided into three phases to facilitate financial arrangements. Phase I, completed in June of 1967, consisted of Miss Kremer's study of Background Data, herewith reported, and a research design study conducted by Nelson Associates, Inc. and reported in January, 1967, under the title Methods and Procedures for Measuring Patron Use and Cost of Patron Services for the Detroit Metropolitan Library Project. Phase I was supported by a grant to Wayne State University from the State Board of Education under Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965, with "local contributions" from the Detroit Public Library, the State Library and Wayne State University.

Phase II, financed with a combination of federal, state and local funds, began in February of 1967 with the opening of the Main Library of the Detroit Public Library system to free use by all residents of Wayne, Oakland and Macomb counties.

With the beginning of Phase III, three additional counties were added: Monroe, St. Clair and Washtenaw. The research component of Phase III is financed by a grant from the Bureau of Research of the United States Office of Education under Title II-B of the Higher Education Act of 1965, plus local contributions from the three major cooperating agencies. An analysis of use, of user characteristics, and of costs, will be published upon completion of Phase III.

Miss Kremer's Background Data admirably describes the demographic-ecological context of the total project. Miss Kremer's services were contributed by the State Library, but specific recognition of her labor beyond the call of duty is incumbent.

H. G. Johnston, Director
Detroit Metropolitan Research
and Demonstration Project

Acknowledgement for the data included in this compilation is hereby given to many individuals who have aided in collection and interpretation: Dr. Louis Friedland, Wayne State University; Dr. J. F. Thaden, Michigan State University; Paul Reid, Detroit Regional Planning Commission; Irving Rubin and staff of Talus Study; Dr. G. Flint Purdy, Wayne State University; and many staff people of the research agencies in the area.

The Detroit Metropolitan Region, the focus for the Detroit Metropolitan Library Research and Demonstration Project, includes six counties in southeastern Michigan: Wayne (of which Detroit is a part), Oakland, Macomb, Washtenaw, Monroe and St. Clair. These have been identified as a single region by demographers, business analysts, social scientists and numerous agencies concerned with all types of services. Studies of a decade earlier concentrated their demographic analyses mainly in the three counties of Wayne, Oakland and Macomb. In recent years the area has been enlarged to the six counties. Current studies are projecting a megalopolis that will cover additional counties, parts of other states, and a portion of Canada.

A special project of the Detroit Metropolitan Area Regional Planning Commission, The 'Talus' Study (Detroit Regional Transportation and Land Use Study), will provide the most comprehensive planning program to date, projecting to 1990 the needs of the metropolitan region. This study has added a seventh county - Livingston - to the Detroit metropolitan regional area. Preliminary data on characteristics of the population are included herein and more detailed analysis will be provided as the study progresses.

The second study in progress undertakes to project a megalopolis that extends the Detroit metropolitan regional area to 25 counties of Michigan, nine in Ohio and three in the Province of Ontario, Canada. Doxiadis Associates of Athens, Greece has been engaged to conduct this study which is to be completed in 1970. Detroit Edison is underwriting the study; Wayne State University is cooperating. The first volume of the projected three volume work has just been published. It includes analysis of population trends, production, education, income, migration, etc. to show present development. The total work will propose a rational plan for future development of the area within approximately 100 mile radius of Detroit.[1]

For a number of years concern for the future of the Detroit metropolitan area has been expressed in the formation of regional groups to study area problems and to make plans for their solution.

The Supervisors Inter-County Committee for Wayne, Oakland and Macomb counties was formed and met for the first time in 1954. In 1956 when the area had been expanded to include Washtenaw, Monroe and St. Clair counties, the Supervisors Inter-County Committee (SICC) was more formally organized. It received legal status in 1957 and has continued to function as a voluntary cooperative organization of governmental

[1] Doxiadis, C. A. Emergence and Growth of an Urban Region; the Developing Detroit Area. V. 1 Analysis. Detroit Edison Company. Detroit, 1967.

bodies seeking to find solutions to metropolitan area problems. One project of this committee resulted in a study of government organization of southeastern Michigan by the Metropolitan Fund, Inc. in 1964-1965. This culminated in a series of proposals made and reviewed by a committee of 100 representative government officials. One consequence was a recommendation to organize a council of governments of southeastern Michigan.[1] Many individual governmental units are now considering official action to join this council of governments and all indications point to favorable action.

The study of government organization for southeastern Michigan is one of many metropolitan research studies sponsored by the Metropolitan Fund, Inc. This organization, an outgrowth of the Southeastern Metropolitan Research Corporation, was reorganized and renamed in 1963. Its board of trustees is composed of industrial, labor, university, political and other civic leaders and its support comes from their organizations as well as from the Ford Foundation.

In addition, there are numerous councils and committees on area planning, such as Forum for Metropolitan Goals; Southeastern Michigan Tourist Council; Recreational Lands Coordinating Council; Detroit Area Economic Forum; Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority; Detroit Census Advisory Committee; Citizens Research Council; Future Detroit, Inc., all of whom contribute to the planning and the programs in the metropolitan region.

For the Metropolitan Fund on Government Organization, the Citizens Research Council made a study of intergovernmental cooperation in six-county southeastern Michigan, resulting in the identification of 1,006 contractual agreements to provide services; over 1,000 to receive services; 191 governmental units with 721 joint service agreements involving 55 major categories of services, and numerous informal agreements.[2]

Population

The Detroit metropolitan region covers 3,983 square miles and contains over 400 governmental units: 6 counties, 106 cities and villages, 109 townships, 159 school districts and 18 special districts and authorities.

The population of the Detroit metropolitan region in 1966 was estimated at 4,619,032 as compared with 4,143,121 in 1960, a gain of 11%. During this same period, however, the population of Detroit

[1] Metropolitan Fund, Inc. Governmental Organization in Metropolitan Southeastern Michigan. Part 1, Summary of Staff Papers by Citizens Research Council of Michigan, 1965.

[2] Supervisors Inter-County Committee. Proceedings of 11th Annual Meeting, June 1965. Detroit, 1965.

proper dropped from 1,670,144 to 1,640,000 or a loss of 2% in six years and a loss of 11% since 1950.

The six counties in the area, however, show considerable gain since the 1950 federal census as follows:[1]

Table I

	1950	1960	Estimated 1966[2]	Projection 1970[3]
Macomb	184,961	405,804	550,000	646,298
Oakland	396,001	690,259	830,000	893,288
Wayne	2,435,235	2,666,297	2,768,000	2,634,141
Detroit	(1,849,568)	(1,670,144)	(1,640,000)	
Washtenaw	134,606	172,440	211,000	221,832
Monroe	75,666	101,120	119,000	114,545
St. Clair	91,599	107,201	114,000	108,928
Total 6 County	3,318,068	4,143,121	4,592,000	4,619,032

Comparison of the estimated figures for 1966 population with the 1960 federal census figures shows that Macomb County had the largest percentage gain with 35.6%. Oakland County was not far behind, with an increase of 20.2%, followed by Monroe and St. Clair counties with 18% and 6% respectively. Wayne County (exclusive of Detroit) had an increase of 13.2% whereas the figures for the City of Detroit had dropped 2%. Projections for Wayne County as a whole predict a total loss of 1.2% between 1960 and 1970; whereas the total gain in the six counties is estimated at 11.5%.

The Doxiadis Study shows that the growth of the Detroit metropolitan area between 1940 and 1950 was to the west and northwest of the city.

[1] Detroit Regional Planning Commission. Population and Occupied Dwelling Units in the Detroit Region. (Planning Data Series C, Report No. 13). Detroit.

[2] Michigan Statistical Abstract 1966. East Lansing, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, M.S.U. 1966.

[3] Goldberg, David. Population Projections - Michigan 1960-80. Department of Economic Expansion. Lansing, 1965.

In 1960-65 major increases were toward the north with a secondary ring forming around the present metropolitan area.

This suburban increase in population with the accompanying decline of population in the core city, the "urban sprawl," the interdependence of the many governmental units and their orientation to the core city and to each other, demands the attention of all agencies serving the area.

Education

The population distribution by age group in the six counties affects the types of services that various institutions, including libraries, need to provide. The elementary and junior high school age groups constitute 22.1% of the total population. High percentages are found in the 25-39 age group which represents the citizens who will be establishing new families, providing the greatest number in the labor force, and a large number enrolled in the institutions of higher education. In the 40-54 age group many will be engaged in adult education and job retraining programs and in attending trade and business schools. Elementary and secondary schools can anticipate high increases in enrollment. Table II and III which follow show the 1965 population by counties in the various age groups and the number of pupils and teachers in the elementary and secondary schools.

Table II [1]

Population of Counties by Age Groups - April 1965

	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-39	40-54	55-64	65-74	Over 75
Macomb	73,597	131,297	67,781	102,561	86,946	28,444	15,083	6,635
Oakland	84,700	185,638	117,513	135,290	145,500	60,439	32,864	14,587
Wayne	249,474	560,885	384,694	461,114	507,407	238,209	168,011	70,038
Washtenaw	22,199	33,582	40,809	41,876	27,160	12,663	8,190	4,743
Monroe	12,147	25,792	16,011	18,726	18,076	8,535	5,268	2,864
St. Clair	11,466	24,262	15,490	16,982	18,930	9,802	6,896	4,156
Total	453,583	961,456	642,298	776,549	804,019	358,092	236,312	103,023
% by category	10.4%	22.1%	14.8%	17.9%	18.5%	8.2%	5.4%	2.4%

Table III [2]

	Elementary		Secondary	
	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers
Macomb	79,348	3,040	47,685	2,233
Oakland	118,520	4,731	83,379	4,027
Wayne	327,925	11,514	228,647	9,160
Washtenaw	22,890	1,059	15,160	1,059
Monroe	14,943	535	10,652	473
St. Clair	14,339	456	10,791	565
Total	577,965	21,335	396,314	17,517

[1] Michigan Statistical Abstract 1966. E. Lansing, Bureau of Business and Economic Research. M.S.U. 1966.

[2] Ibid.

The Friedland study on Local Public Employment in Southeastern Michigan[1] projected to 1980 points out that the bulge in elementary education developed in 1950-60 will be reflected in secondary school enrollment by a predicted 50% between 1960 and 1970. Colleges and universities will show a 60% gain. A shortage in professional staff in higher educational institutions already exists with an average of 40 professional staff per 1,000 students. Most pronounced teacher shortages are in mathematics, natural science and foreign languages. Arts and crafts and linguistics need more attention and a critical shortage already exists in special education. In public employment the surveyors found a scarcity of training in the fields of planning, engineering, library and health.[1]

The highest concentration of institutions of higher education in the state is in this six-county area. Enrollment in these institutions is 52% of that in the state as a whole.

In 1965, 251,572 students were enrolled in Michigan colleges and universities, a gain of over 90,000 in a five year period. An enrollment of one-half million college students in Michigan by 1970 is predicted. Problems facing the state as a whole and the Detroit metropolitan area in particular as a result of this situation have been analyzed in detail in a study by Dr. Goldberg.[2] Of Michigan's 67 public and private higher educational institutions, 26 are in the Detroit area, with the majority in Wayne County.

Institutions of higher education in the Detroit metropolitan area with the highest enrollments are the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor; Wayne State University in Detroit; and Eastern Michigan University in Ypsilanti. Community colleges with the highest enrollment are Henry Ford in Dearborn and Macomb in Warren. A complete table of the enrollments in 1965 follows:

[1] Friedland, Louis. Local Public Employment in Southeastern Michigan - a Six County Inventory Projected to 1980. Unpublished preliminary reports examined at Wayne State University.

[2] Goldberg, David. College Enrollment Potential in Michigan 1960-75. (Michigan Population Studies No. 3). Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Department of Sociology and Institute of Public Administration.

Table IV[1]

Enrollment - Institutes of Higher Education 1965
Degree-Credit Students

	Total Enrollment
Cranbrook Academy of Art	125
DeLima Junior College	51
Detroit Bible College	413
Detroit College of Business	1,237
Detroit College of Law	647
Detroit Institute of Music and Art	66
Detroit Institute of Technology	2,507
Duns Scotus	84
Eastern Michigan University	12,442
General Motors Institute	2,908
Henry Ford Community College	9,876
Highland Park College	2,580
Lawrence Institute of Technology	4,313
Macomb County Community College	8,907
Madonna College	490
Marygrove College	1,498
Mercy College of Detroit	1,017
Merrill-Palmer Institute	73
Oakland Community College	4,000
Port Huron Junior College	2,628
Sacred Heart Nov.	20
Sacred Heart Seminary	260
Schoolcraft Community College	2,496
University of Detroit	9,182
University of Michigan	34,453
Wayne State University	29,125
Total - Metropolitan Area	131,398
Total - Michigan (1965)	251,572

[1] Michigan Statistical Abstract 1966. East Lansing, Bureau of Business and Economic Research. M.S.U. 1966.

Housing

The move to the out-county areas resulted in the construction of over 300,000 new dwelling units in the ten year period, 1950-60, over 90% outside of the core city.[1] Twenty-two new cities and villages were incorporated since 1950 and 45 new regional shopping centers and neighborhood centers have doubled and tripled. Each county has one or more major cities: Detroit in Wayne County; Pontiac in Oakland County; Warren and Mount Clemens in Macomb County; Monroe in Monroe County; Ann Arbor in Washtenaw County; and Port Huron in St. Clair County. All are major trade and educational centers for their respective counties.

The population density varies from 144.9 per square mile in St. Clair County to 4,392.6 in Wayne County. The average density in the Detroit metropolitan area in 1960 was 1,096 and is projected to 1,243 in 1970. The average density in the other 77 counties of the state is 68 per square mile.

Income and Employment

Median family income was higher in the six-county metropolitan area than in either state or nation. In the six counties of the Detroit metropolitan area, the median family income was $6,595 and ranged from $5,546 in St. Clair County to $7,576 in Oakland County.[2] The Detroit metropolitan area had the highest percentage in the state of family incomes of $10,000 and over; Macomb 20.2%; Wayne 20.4%; Washtenaw 23.9% and Oakland 28.8%, as compared with the state average of 17.4%. These four counties are the only ones in Michigan that exceed 20% in this income bracket.

The Doxiades Study cites factors that point to an excellent economic environment for the metropolitan area with Detroit as the natural center: the central location of the city in the Great Lakes megapolis; the marketing area for consumer goods; gateway for U.S.-Canadian trade as well as domestic transportation; gateway for international trade for the north central region; its place as a major manufacturing belt chiefly in the automotive trade; and the growth of other industries.

Communication - Transportation[2]

The Detroit metropolitan area maintains a vast communications network to meet the needs of people for local, national, world-wide news, information and entertainment through a variety of media.

[1] Detroit Regional Planning Commission. Residential Construction in Detroit Region. Detroit, 1966-67.

[2] Michigan Statistical Abstract 1966. East Lansing, Bureau of Business and Economic Research. M.S.U. 1966.

Ten daily newspapers and 77 weekly and semi-weekly news sheets have a circulation of 2.2 million in the study area. Over 1 million circulation is reached by the two Detroit dailies, the Detroit Free Press and the Detroit News.

Thirty-nine commercial radio stations, one educational and five commercial television stations are located in the six-county radius and reach out over the state. In addition, the area is reached by stations in Bay City, Saginaw and Flint, Michigan, as well as Toledo, Ohio and Windsor, Ontario.

Of 21 Michigan post offices with revenues exceeding 1 million dollars in 1965, 10 are located in the Detroit metropolitan area.

In telephone communication the Doxiadis Study (covering the wider regional area) found 87.1% of the area connected. It is estimated that this percentage would apply as well to the sub-region of this study.

Unemployment persisted in Michigan with 6.9% of the civilian labor force unemployed in 1960. Three counties in the Detroit metropolitan area exceeded the state average unemployment with 8.5% in Wayne County; 8.2% in St. Clair, and 8% in Monroe. Employment in Michigan, however, reached 2,726,664 in 1960, of whom 1,329,000 were in the Detroit metropolitan area.

"The maturation of the Detroit metropolitan area will be reflected, during the next 15 years, in increased employment in the service industries. Of particular importance will be growth in the professional and related types of activities which will especially build upon the current role of Detroit in education and the medical field. These developments will be stimulated both by the age profile of the Detroit population and by the necessity for an improvement in the educational attainment of the local labor force if the manpower requirements of the Human Resources Era are to be achieved.

"A key indicator of the overall strength of the Detroit metropolitan area is the projection that overall employment is expected to increase from 1,329,000 persons in 1960 to 1,890,000 persons in 1980, an increase of over 40 percent. In other words, throughout the late 1960's and the 1970's, Detroit is expected to maintain its relative position in the state of Michigan."[1]

[1]Battelle Memorial Institute. Michigan Manpower Study. Columbus, Ohio, 1966.

Retail sales tax collections in the period 1955-65 showed an 88% increase for the entire state while the metropolitan area ranged from 60% in Wayne County to 239% in Macomb County with a 6-county aggregate of 122%.

The state equalized valuation in 1955 for the six Detroit metropolitan counties was $10,180,125,000 or 58% of the state's total. The remaining 77 counties totalled $7,373,400,000 or 42%. In 1964 the state equalized valuation of these six metropolitan counties was $15,290,136,000 or 52% of the state's total.

In motor vehicle registrations 45.5% of the total in 1964-65 were in this metropolitan area (4,476,475 for the state and 2,034,814 in the six counties).

The traffic pattern in the area is characterized by major freeways connecting Detroit with the major cities in the six counties. The large increase in traffic, however, and the projected pattern to 1990 are a major concern of the Talus Study now underway. Intensive study is in progress to identify the 24 hour traffic flow, rate of increase on various routes, identification of purpose of trip and movement of goods.

Library Service

The demographic factors as outlined have affected the development of library service in the Detroit metropolitan area but will be of even greater significance in the future. The large increase in population, the composition of age groups, the move to the suburbs and out-county, the increase in education at all levels and concurrent demands for specialization in employment, particularly for scientific and technical knowledge, all are of concern to administrators and librarians of schools, colleges and universities, special and public libraries.

The Michigan Manpower Study has underscored these socio-economic changes and has established guidelines for action programs in the 1970's. As stated in the report, "The underlying feature of the projected labor-force characteristics is an increasingly greater linkage between the educational system and the labor force. The projections describe the emergence of a new socio-economic structure for Michigan's economy. During the Agricultural and Manufacturing Eras, a large proportion of jobs were in manual occupations requiring dexterity and experience. The activities in classrooms had little relationship to job functions. In contrast to this situation, the Human Resources Era is characterized by a high proportion of occupations in white-collar activities, especially in those of a professional and technical nature. These occupations typically require development of specific skills in the classroom, ranging from mathematical aptitudes

and skill in self-expression to the development of general analytical ability."[1]

Federal funds available under the Library Services and Construction Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the National Defense Education Act, the Higher Education Act, etc. have helped to focus attention on the needs of all types of libraries and to plan for development that will coordinate the services of all of the institutions.

The present pattern of library service in the area includes comprehensive research libraries such as the Detroit Public Library, the University of Michigan and Wayne State University, whose aggregate resources are far beyond any others in the state and equal to some of the largest in the nation. Special libraries are concentrated in the metropolitan area with 55 listed in the Special Libraries Directory. They are established in many divisions of each major industry.

Community colleges are developing in the metropolitan area, as well as elsewhere in Michigan, at a higher rate than all other educational institutions. Concern for library facilities for the student body is of prime importance. The public libraries are receiving increased demands for services from this group. Current inadequacies of the community college libraries are pointed up in a study made by Nelson Associates, Inc. of New York at the request of the Michigan State Library and published in 1965.[2]

The libraries in the Michigan institutions of higher education, including those in the Detroit metropolitan area, have also been scrutinized. Again, Nelson Associates were engaged to inventory the reference and research needs in the entire state and the extent to which they are being met. This study, published in January 1967, suggests the expansion that will be essential in order to keep pace with the demands.[3] These two studies provide guidelines valuable to study of the Detroit metropolitan area.

A statistical chart on the college and university libraries in the Detroit metropolitan area is based on statistical reports submitted to the U.S. Office of Education in 1966 and covers the period 1965-66. Although a small fraction of the total number of college and university libraries in the Detroit metropolitan area did not respond, the major institutions have provided the information included in Table V.

1 Battelle Memorial Institute. Michigan Manpower Study. Columbus, Ohio, 1966.

2 Nelson Associates, Inc. A Program for the Rapid Improvement of Community Colleges in Michigan: Report of a Survey Undertaken for Michigan State Library. White Plains, N.Y., 1965.

3 _____ Reference and Research Needs in Michigan; a Study of Resources, Needs and Patterns of Use with Recommendations for Improvement in Services. White Plains, N.Y., 1966.

Table V
6-County Metropolitan Area
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
1965-66
Library Statistics

Name	Enrollment	Faculty	Expenditures	Book Stock	Per Cap. Book Stock	Staff Prof.	Staff Non-Prof
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	34,453	1,725	$3,949,783	3,516,355	102.1	176	263
Wayne State University, Detroit	27,953	1,210	1,802,543	992,242	35.5	55	87
Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti	10,100	415	436,429	177,743	17.6	20	16
Detroit College of Business, Detroit	1,250	--	22,666	5,200	4.2	1	1
Christian Jr. College, Rochester	233	--	13,686	9,079	38.9	1	1
Concordia Lutheran Jr. College, Ann Arbor	500	--	57,017	15,338	30.7	3	1
Cranbrook Academy of Arts	124	21	8,320	14,061	113.4	1	0
DeLima Junior College, Oxford	--	--	19,133	6,490	--	--	--
Detroit Institute of Technology	2,507	138	76,141	30,243	12.1	3	4
University of Detroit	9,172	466	454,218	301,552	32.8	14	27
Henry Ford Community College	4,590	210	131,852	28,968	6.3	4	3
Highland Park College, Highland Park	2,620	103	41,492	23,892	9.1	1	2
Lawrence Institute of Technology	4,313	89	62,006	18,794	4.4	4	3
Macomb County Community College	4,346	210	125,172	30,638	7.0	4	7
Madonna College	--	--	18,864	41,777	--	--	2
Marygrove College, Detroit	1,003	87	102,887	105,593	105.3	3	3
Marygrove College, Monroe	216	12	41,446	31,624	146.4	--	--
Mercy College, Detroit	907	80	60,549	46,500	51.3	3	1
Monroe County Community College	--	--	68,818	59	--	2	2
Oakland Community College	3,860	170	264,890	24,519	6.3	8	7
Port Huron Junior College, Port Huron	2,848	65	21,648	9,821	3.4	1	1
Schoolcraft College	5,008	91	90,836	22,526	4.5	4	2
St. Johns Provincial Seminary	178	12	26,732	22,483	126.3	0	1
Total	116,181	5,104	$7,897,128	5,475,497		308	434

Note: Seven of the smaller institutions neglected to send in reports but they are insignificant in terms of enrollment and expenditures.

This documentation of expenditures, books and staff suggests a need for much expansion and also for coordination.

The area has a total of 91 public libraries including five county libraries (only Oakland County lacks library support on a county-wide basis). Four of the five county libraries are well established. The fifth one, Washtenaw County, recently organized, is progressing in its expansion of materials and services. Wayne County, one of the strongest and most innovative county libraries in the nation, has expanded its operations to include services by contract to 16 libraries in Oakland County as members of the Wayne County Federated Library System. It has also expanded its cataloging services to provide for the schools in Wayne County.

In the six-county Detroit metropolitan area there are seven library systems. These systems each serving a population of 100,000 or more, have a designated headquarters' library and offer a wide range of services including reciprocal borrower's privileges, centralized cataloging and processing, book selection centers with regular exhibits of pre-published books for selection and ordering, a daily telephone "hot-line" to Michigan State Library for requests for interlibrary loan, etc. System plans vary and some offer more services than others. Some of the stronger suburban libraries which have remained unaffiliated are able to give quality service to their clientele. The system concept, however, assures a higher degree of service to patrons than any of these libraries could provide individually.

Table VI indicates the level of support, the book stock, number of professional and non-professional personnel in the public libraries in the Detroit metropolitan area. From this it is apparent that in most all of the public libraries the number of books per capita is below the per capita standards of the American Library Association and that professional personnel is much needed. These libraries all serve their total community in varying degree with popular services that meet the general recreational and informational needs of their patrons. However, they cannot approach the level of reference service of the Detroit Public Library whose expenditures exceed the aggregate expenditures of all other public libraries in the area. The college and university libraries, being necessarily geared to serving students and faculty, are not in a position to open their doors to the general public. The Detroit Public Library is and will continue to be in a key position to serve as a major reference and resource center for the Detroit metropolitan area. The public library service pattern envisioned for the area consists of (1) a major resource center; (2) regional reference and reading service centers; and (3) local popular service.

Dr. Friedland's study points out that sophistication and professionalism of local government services need to be in step with expansion at all levels. He states further that librarians are capable of developing techniques designed to accommodate the information explosion. In the

inventory on personnel the study reports that 20% of the libraries have shortages of professionals. Twenty-one percent of governmental units have problems of recruitment. In a study of the turn-over of employees for all governmental functions, 64% reported low salaries as the major factor; 23% personal reasons; 22% lack of promotional possibilities; and 16% for poor working conditions. Another major factor found by the study was the availability of jobs in private industry.[1]

A question posed for consideration is whether a governmental reorganization or modification would reduce the projections for the need of more personnel. Closely allied with the need to reduce turnover is the need for more adequate in-service training and opportunity for advanced study. Libraries, as other governmental functions, must take the lead from industry in providing advanced education for their personnel.

The Nelson Studies referred to on page 11 are now being implemented with recommendations forthcoming from a study committee. The University of Michigan, Wayne State University and Michigan State University have embarked on MERIT (Michigan Educational Research Information Triad), a linking of computer systems to provide instantaneous transmission of information from one to another.

The Detroit Metropolitan Library Research and Demonstration Project, whose major objective is to arrive at an equitable financial structure for the Detroit Public Library, will also provide additional data that should provide guidelines for an entirely new pattern of library service for this major metropolitan area; a pattern encompassing all types of governmental units and all types of libraries in the Detroit metropolitan area.

[1] Friedland, Louis. Local Public Employment in Southeastern Michigan - a Six County Inventory Projected to 1980. Unpublished preliminary reports examined at Wayne State University.

Table VI

DETROIT METROPOLITAN LIBRARY RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT[1]

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN METROPOLITAN AREA

	Population Served 1960 Census	Expenditures	Per Cap.	Book Stock	Per Cap.	Personnel Prof.	Personnel Non-Prof.	Personnel Total
MACOMB COUNTY - 13 libraries								
Macomb County Library System								
Armada	2,447	$ 5,840	$ 2.39	7,061	2.9	--	1	1
East Detroit	45,756	77,884	1.30	46,161	1.0	3	3	6
Fraser	7,027	14,795	2.11	1,903	.2	--	2	2
Macomb County Library	83,990	264,965	3.28	95,477	1.1	8	18	26
Mt. Clemens	25,053	74,814	2.99	50,524	2.0	3	7	10
Romeo	7,989	14,675	1.84	12,123	1.5	--	3	3
Roseville	50,195	60,819	1.21	33,871	.7	2	6	8
St. Clair Shores	76,657	128,865	1.68	58,142	.8	6	6	12
Utica	2,404	28,098	11.68	12,235	5.1	--	2	2
Centerline	10,164	25,055	2.46	22,304	2.2	--	3	3
New Baltimore	2,375	10,073	4.24	9,121	2.9	--	4	4
Richmond	2,667	3,120	1.17	8,629	3.2	--	1	1
Warren	89,246	217,061	2.43	175,941	1.9	3	13	16
Total Service Area	405,804	926,064		533,942		25	69	94
MONROE COUNTY - 1 library								
Monroe County Library System	101,120	345,253	3.41	286,709	2.8	8	35	43
Total Service Area	101,120	345,253	3.41	286,709	2.8	8	35	43
OAKLAND COUNTY - 27 libraries								
(See Wayne Co. for affiliates)								
Pontiac	96,089	220,535	2.29	100,094	1.0	4	20	24
*Clarkston	12,222	8,742	.71	5,000	.4	--	4	4
Berkley	23,275	60,364	2.59	32,622	1.4	4	4	8
Birmingham	36,960	241,583	6.54	85,699	2.3	9	15	24
*Bloomfield Hills	22,530	164,546	7.30	13,181	.6	5	8	13
*Farmington	33,573	40,401	1.20	24,319	.7	2	3	5
Ferndale	31,347	105,312	3.36	56,229	1.8	3	11	14
Franklin (Associate Library)	2,262	6,202	2.74	6,403	2.8			
Hazel Park	25,631	29,288	1.14	28,009	1.1			
*Highland	4,855	7,877	1.62	6,244	1.3	--	1	1
Holly	5,551	9,101	1.64	9,930	1.8	--	3	3
*Huntington Woods	8,746	81,199	9.28	16,008	1.8	1	2	3
*Lake Orion	11,844	15,379	1.33	7,112	.6	1	2	3
*Milford	5,871	11,255	1.92	7,970	1.3	--	2	2

	Population Served 1960 Census	Expenditures	Per Cap.	Book Stock	Per Cap.	Personnel Prof.	Personnel Non-Prof.	Personnel Total
OAKLAND COUNTY (cont'd)								
Novi	6,454	11,297	1.75	5,380	.8	--	2	2
*Oak Park	36,632	94,624	2.58	46,265	1.3	6	4	10
*Ortonville	3,187	4,584	1.44	3,182	.9	--	2	2
Oxford	5,561	7,296	1.31	11,854	2.1	--	2	2
Rochester	23,846	36,091	1.51	20,914	.9	1	4	5
Royal Oak	80,612	247,442	3.07	100,030	1.2	8	16	24
*Troy	19,402	10,138	.53	4,500	.2	--	2	2
*Walled Lake	17,093	6,319	.37	2,917	.2	--	1	1
*Waterford Township	47,107	42,312	.90	9,498	.2	1	3	4
Total Service Area	560,650	1,461,887		603,360		45	111	156
*Member Wayne Co. Federated System								
ST. CLAIR COUNTY - 1 library; 9 outlets								
St. Clair County Library System	107,201	182,288	1.70	120,020	1.1	7	16	23
Total Service Area	107,201	182,288	1.70	120,020	1.1	7	16	23
WASHTENAW COUNTY - 13 libraries								
Washtenaw County Area Library System								
Ann Arbor	76,877	276,673	3.62	136,669	1.8	12	16	28
Chelsea	3,355	8,548	1.46	13,919	4.1	--	3	3
Dexter	9,519	6,823	.72	7,274	.8	--	1	1
Fowlerville (Livingston Co.)	1,674	9,305	5.55	4,175	2.5	--	1	1
Hamburg "	3,189	(not reported)						
Howell "	4,861	21,033	4.33	17,815	3.7	--	5	5
Manchester	2,590	4,451	1.72	6,685	2.6	--	1	1
Milan	2,847	,689	2.40	12,284	3.4	--	2	2
Saline	2,334	5,676	2.43	6,176	2.6	--	1	1
South Lyon (Oakland Co.)	4,633	6,951	1.50	14,420	3.1	1	3	4
Washtenaw County Library	29,230	109,562	3.75	24,330	.8	3	10	13
Willow Run	26,988	36,028	1.34	17,951	.7	3	1	4
Ypsilanti	21,011	61,954	2.95	22,694	1.1	2	4	6
Total Service Area	189,108	555,693		284,392		21	48	69
WAYNE COUNTY - 28 libraries								
Wayne Co. Federated Library System								
Allen Park	37,052	(See Wayne Co. report)		33,988	.9	2	3	5
Belleville	17,402	" "		15,144	.9	--	2	2
*Clawson (Oakland Co.)	14,795	59,179	4.00	20,746	1.4	4	4	8

	Population Served 1960 Census	Expenditures	Per Cap.	Book Stock	Per Cap.	Personnel Prof.	Non-Prof.	Total
WAYNE COUNTY (cont'd)								
Dearborn Heights	64,096	(See Wayne Co. report)		45,017	.7	3	1	4
Ecorse	17,328	" "		22,234	1.3	2	1	3
Flat Rock	16,235	" "		13,624	.8	--	2	2
Garden City	38,017	" "		30,991	.8	2	2	4
Harper Woods	19,995	" "		22,709	1.1	1	2	3
Inkster	36,119	" "		21,908	.6	1	3	4
Lincoln Park	53,933	" "		34,085	.6	2	2	4
Livonia	66,702	" "		62,480	.9	(not reported)		
*Madison Heights (Oakland Co.)	33,343	78,051	2.34	21,160	.6	1	5	6
Melvindale	13,089	(See Wayne Co. report)		20,230	1.5	1	2	3
Northville	11,640	" "		15,884	1.4	--	2	2
Plymouth	22,443	" "		32,490	1.4	3	1	4
Redford Twp.	71,276	" "		37,605	.5	3	1	4
River Rouge	18,147	" "		21,885	1.2	1	3	4
Riverview	7,237	" "		10,640	1.5	1	1	2
Romulus Twp.	15,233	" "		13,745	.9	--	1	1
*Southfield (Oakland Co.)	31,501	" "		23,242	.7	4	2	6
Southgate	29,404	" "		24,594	.8	2	2	4
Taylor Twp.	49,658	" "		26,324	.5	1	3	4
Trenton	25,713	" "		29,047	1.1	2	2	4
Wayne-Nankin	76,777	" "		29,410	.4	2	1	3
*West Bloomfield (Oakland Co.)	14,994	70,454	4.70	22,392	1.5	1	--	1
Wayne County Fed. Lib. System	802,129	1,140,885	1.42	725,435	.9	11	23	34
Detroit Associated Library System								
Detroit	1,670,144	6,309,214	3.78	2,108,336	1.3	278	309	587
Hamtramck	34,137	132,231	3.87	56,246	1.6	3	7	10
Highland Park	38,063	154,531	4.06	105,858	2.8	7	5	12
Dearborn	112,007	566,218	5.05	230,699	2.1	24	37	61
Grosse Pointe	55,032	347,356	6.31	113,757	2.1	15	15	30
Wyandotte	43,519	108,614	2.50	62,548	1.4	2	6	8
Total Service Area	2,755,031	8,966,733		4,054,453		379	450	829
GRAND TOTAL	4,118,914	$12,437,918		5,882,876		485	729	1,214

*Member Wayne County Library

[1] The above figures are taken from the Michigan State Library Public Library Statistical Reports for 1965-66

_____indicates major city or cities in each county

DETROIT METROPOLITAN LIBRARY RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

BACKGROUND DATA - A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bartlett, Lynn. 1963 Michigan School Census of Children and Youth through age 19 - a comparison by counties. (Research Monograph No. 5) Department of Public Instruction. Lansing, 1963.

Battelle Memorial Institute. Michigan Manpower Study. Columbus, Ohio, 1966.

Citizens Research Council of Michigan. Case Studies of Intergovernmental Cooperation in Southeastern Metropolitan Area. 5 vols. Detroit, 1966.

_____ Purchasing Study of Local Governments in Southeastern Michigan Metropolitan Six-County Region by Clyde T. Hardwick. Publication prepared for Metropolitan Fund, Inc. Detroit, 1965.

Detroit City Planning Commission. Research Division. A Study of Population and Employment Trends in the Detroit Metropolitan Area. Detroit, 1949.

Detroit Metropolitan Regional Planning Commission. Population Estimates by Units of Government in the Detroit Region, July 1, 1955-57. Detroit, n.d.

Detroit Regional Planning Commission. Population and Occupied Dwelling Units in the Detroit Region. (Planning Data Series C, Report No. 13). Detroit, n.d.

_____ Cooperative Planning for Regional Development; Conference Proceedings. Detroit, 1952.

_____ Regional Reporter. Detroit, 1960-66.

_____ Annual Report. Detroit, 1960-65.

_____ Residential Construction in Detroit Region. Detroit, 1966-67.

Detroit Regional Transport and Land Use Study. Talus Study Design. Detroit, 1966.

_____ Talus Study Design for a Comprehensive Transportation and Land Use Program for the Detroit Region; Summary Report. Detroit, 1964.

Doxiadis, C. A. Emergence and Growth of an Urban Region; the Developing Detroit Area. V. 1, Analysis. Detroit Edison Company. Detroit, 1967.

Forum for Detroit Metropolitan Goals. Conference Proceedings. Detroit, 1963-65.

Friedland, Louis. Local Public Employment in Southeastern Michigan - a Six County Inventory Projected to 1980. Unpublished preliminary reports examined at Wayne State University.

Goldberg, David. College Enrollment Potential in Michigan 1960-75. (Michigan Population Studies No. 3). Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Department of Sociology and Institute of Public Administration.

_____ Estimate of Population Change in Michigan 1950-60. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Department of Sociology and Institute of Public Administration.

_____ Population Projections - Michigan 1960-80. Department of Economic Expansion. Lansing, 1965.

Macomb County Planning Commission. 1964 Census of Population and Dwelling Units, Macomb County and Local Municipalities. (Information Bulletin Vol. 6, No. 1) Mt. Clemens, 1964.

Mayer, Alfred J. Population Revolution in Detroit, by Alfred J. Mayer and Thomas F. Hoult. Detroit Institute for Regional and Urban Studies. Detroit, 1963.

Metropolitan Fund, Inc. Final Report of the Committee of One Hundred. Detroit, 1966.

_____ Governmental Organization in Metropolitan Southeastern Michigan. Part 1, Summary of Staff Papers by Citizens Research Council of Michigan, 1965.

Michigan. Estimated Michigan Population Changes. Department of Economic Expansion Fact Sheet. Lansing, 1960-65.

_____ Health Statistics and Evaluation Center. Compilation of Statistical Data. Lansing, n.d.

_____ Michigan Population 1960-80. State Resources Planning Program. Lansing, 1966.

_____ State Library. Michigan's Public Libraries, Annual Statistics. Lansing, 1966.

Michigan Education Directory. Lansing, 1966-67.

Michigan State University. Institute of Community Development. Continuing Education Service. Components of Population Change in Six Southeastern Counties. East Lansing, 1960-65.

_____ Population Trends in Michigan Since 1960 and Outlook to 1970. East Lansing, 1964.

Michigan Statistical Abstract 1966. East Lansing, Bureau of Business and Economic Research. Michigan State University, 1966.

Mourtz, Robert. Profile of a Metropolis. Wayne State University, 1962.

Nelson Associates, Inc. A Program for the Rapid Improvement of Community Colleges in Michigan: Report of a Survey Undertaken for Michigan State Library. White Plains, N.Y., 1965.

_____ Reference and Research Needs in Michigan; a Study of Resources, Needs and Patterns of Use with Recommendations for Improvement in Services. White Plains, N.Y., 1966.

Reid, Paul. Population Prospectus for Detroit Region 1960-70. Detroit Regional Planning Commission. Detroit, n.d.

Sales Management. Survey of Buying Power. 1966.

Supervisors Inter-County Committee. How Six Michigan Counties are Solving Common Problems. Detroit Edison Company. Detroit, n.d.

_____ What It Is; How It Works; Its Accomplishments. Detroit, n.d.

_____ Proceedings of 11th Annual Meeting, June 1965. Detroit, 1965.

Thaden, John Frederick. "Population Change in the Rural and Urban Areas of Michigan Since 1940." Quarterly Bulletin 31, No. 2 (Nov. 1958). Agriculture Experiment Station. Michigan State University. East Lansing, 1948.

_____ Population of Michigan Counties, Projections to 1970. Institute for Community Development, Michigan State University. East Lansing, 1962.

United Community Services of Detroit. Future Population of Detroit Metropolitan Area, 1965-80, by Dr. Alfred J. Mayer and Thomas J. Hoult. Detroit, 1963.

_____ Population by Race in Metropolitan Detroit Area 1900-1960. Detroit, 1963.

U. S. Bureau of Census. U. S. Census Population. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1960.

_____ Estimates of Population of States, July 1, 1965. (Current Population Reports, Series P25, No. 348). Washington, Government Printing Office, 1966.